

TRANSFER FIGHT IS IN PROGRESS

Legal Talent Is Lined Up Before Triple-Plated Justice.

ANDERSON STARTS THE GAME

Gives the Consolidated's History and Reads the Law.

THE DINNER HOUR WAS WELCOMED

No One Objected When It Was Announced That 1 O'clock Was the Hour for a Judge's Judicial Appetite To Take Effect.

Asheville, N. C., July 12.—(Special).—High and serene above the clouds and the rain, the general in today's modern battle, not for state's rights, but for a city's right to require transfers, rested after a single charge.

It was really nothing more than a skirmish in the outposts, but there was a bit of real warfare in the flashing of bayonets and the rumbling of heavy artillery behind. The fighting braves, after enjoying the excitement of the opening charge, ceased hostilities for twenty-one hours to take dinner and to visit Blountmore. They did both this afternoon, and tonight many of the gallant warriors are fitting through the dreamy mazes of the walk, unmindful of the conflict of the morrow.

The hearing today went on at summer resort speed. The lawyers spilled leisurely, lastly and lately down to the United States building, where the hearing was held, and all had not put in appearance at 11 o'clock when the hearing began. It was hardly two hours later when Judge McCormick's dinner hour arrived, which saved period is whimsically fixed for 1 o'clock.

Judge McCormick is a distinguished arm of justice hailing all the way from Texas. He is not merely the possession of the Lone Star State, but belongs to the nation and history. He is a part of the literature of legal precedent, being the selfsame judge who finally settled the famous Reagan case, in which it may be said in passing was involved the same principle as that involved in the contest waging here. The judge is a portly, bishop-like official with a ruddy, apoplectic countenance, a high forehead and severely judicial aspect. His territory is all the way from the Rio Grande to the Savannah river, and he hesitated for some time before consenting to preside with Judge Newman in this case, fearing that in the event of an appeal he might be disqualified; but he finally decided to sit, and did so today together with Judge Thomas R. Purnell, of the eastern North Carolina district.

This Judge Purnell is of the most recent brand of United States judge, being fresh from the McKinley mint. He was the final solution to the very vexed judgeship problem, which arose in this state some weeks ago and which created considerable wrangle among the republicans.

Home Brand of Proceedings. It was a distinguished tribunal, therefore, that assembled to hear the transfer case today, and a more imposing trio of distinguished jurists could scarcely be brought together anywhere else in the country. The scene when the court opened was very like a scene in the United States court at Atlanta save for the presence of the two distinguished foreign judges mentioned.

Ranged in a semi-circle about the judge's stand was a fine array of Atlanta legal talent, and to complete the picture there were seated at the clerk's desk Clerk Colquhoun, Mr. Joel Hurt sat well to the front and flanking him on either side were the attorneys representing the interests opposed to transfers. Of these were Mr. Carroll Payne, who represents the Consolidated Trust Company of Georgia; N. J. and T. A. Hammond, who represent Henry O. Sexton and other parties to the bill of indictment; Brandon and Arkwright, who represent the Old Colony Trust Company.

Opposite sat Mayor Collier, engrossed in the Carolina edition of The Constitution, and just back of him were City Attorney J. A. Anderson, Assistant City Attorney John T. Pendleton, and Alex C. King, special counsel.

The first assumed a formidable aspect at the very beginning. A huge blue zinc trunk was rolled into the very center of activity and when it was lifted it was found to be packed full of yellow volumes and legal documents.

These the strong hands of Judge Anderson stood in formidable rows upon the tables and benches about him, and then rolling up his sleeves and taking a long breath, the judge waded into the fight.

Skirmishing as a Starter. A brief preliminary trial engaged the attorneys for the first half hour. Colonel Hammond wished to exclude from consideration the demurrer to the bill of Mr. Sexton. He wished this on the ground that when the original agreement to hear the case at Asheville was made this demurrer was not included and therefore could not be entertained.

This was argued briefly and the judges

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MORGAN GRESS WILL GO TO TRIAL TODAY

Sensational Court Proceeding Occurs in New York This Morning.

DEVELOPMENTS ARE EXPECTED

G. V. Gress Says Dr. Young Has Come Between Him and His Wife.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES IS THREATENED

Many Allegations and Denials Were Made Yesterday by the Principals in the Interesting Case.

The arrest of Morgan Gress in New York on the charge of abduction and the sensational allegations which have been made by both Mr. Gress and his wife have caused a stir of excitement among the friends of the Gress family in Atlanta.

The case of young Gress was set for a hearing yesterday in the Jersey police court, but upon motion of the young man's counsel the hearing was postponed until this morning, when all of the spicy details of the family quarrel will be aired before the Jersey recorder.

Before the end is reached, it is said a suit will be filed by G. V. Gress against Dr. Young, claiming that he has alienated the affections of Mrs. Gress. The suit will be for exceedingly heavy damages and will contain some startling accusations, it is said.

The developments of the day in New York, the postponement of the hearing and the details of the case are fully told in the following telegram from New York:

New York, July 12.—(Special).—When Mrs. May Gress appears before Police Justice Nevin in Jersey City tomorrow to prosecute her stepson, Morgan Gress, for the abduction of her little ten-year-old daughter, May, on Saturday, the family closets will probably be opened and many of its secrets exposed to the public.

George V. Gress, her husband, a wealthy lumber dealer of Kramer, Ga., said today that a man was at the bottom of the case.

"A man has come between me and my wife. He is Van Doren Young," he exclaimed.

Mrs. Gress was in court today to press her charges against young Gress.

W. A. Atkin, of Senator W. D. Daly's law office, asked for an adjournment because of the unavoidable absence of Senator Daly, who has been retained by Mr. Gress.

Henry W. Connolly, Mrs. Gress's lawyer, agreed to the request and the case was set down for tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Gress left court with her little daughter and friends, Dr. and Mrs. J. Van Doren Young. She gave her address as No. 125 West Twenty-fifth street. There is no such number.

The Youngs have been with her all through this trouble, having come with her to New York from their country home at Garrison's landing, where the alleged abduction took place.

Sunday morning at 12:30 o'clock Mrs. Gress and the Youngs rushed into the Pennsylvania depot at Jersey City and asked if a policeman could be found. She said that her little daughter, May, had been abducted by her stepson, Morgan Gress, and was on the same train.

She went through the southern express and found the runaway pair about to leave for Atlanta. They were taken off the car and Mrs. Gress insisted that the young man be arrested. He was accordingly taken to the station house, and at once released on bail furnished by his father.

Mr. Gress took his son's part and said that, being the child's father, he had a perfect right to take his child away.

"I have no desire to separate my child from her mother," he said, "if she can get on all right. The truth of the matter is that a man has come between me and my wife, and that man is Van Doren Young."

Gress Will File Suit. It is said that Mr. Gress will begin a suit against Dr. Young for alienating his wife's affections.

The alleged abduction is said to be the result of Mrs. Gress's sedition of a water-ski party. Her husband, according to the story, wanted her to go to Fort Monroe or some place nearer home, but she determined to visit Garrison's landing, where her friends, Dr. and Mrs. J. Van Doren Young, are spending the summer.

Mr. Gress does not look upon the Youngs as a friendly light as does his wife. Dr. Young has been her physician for some time.

Mr. Gress and his wife did not recognize each other in court.

Dr. Young was seen this evening at his residence, No. 108 West Seventy-fifth street. He denies absolutely Mr. Gress's statement of having come between Mrs. Gress and her husband or having influenced her affections in any way.

"Mrs. Gress is a personal friend of my wife," he said, "and was visiting Mrs. Young at the time of this trouble. I have attended her professionally and am acquainted with her brother. My wife was with us in court today and will be there tomorrow."

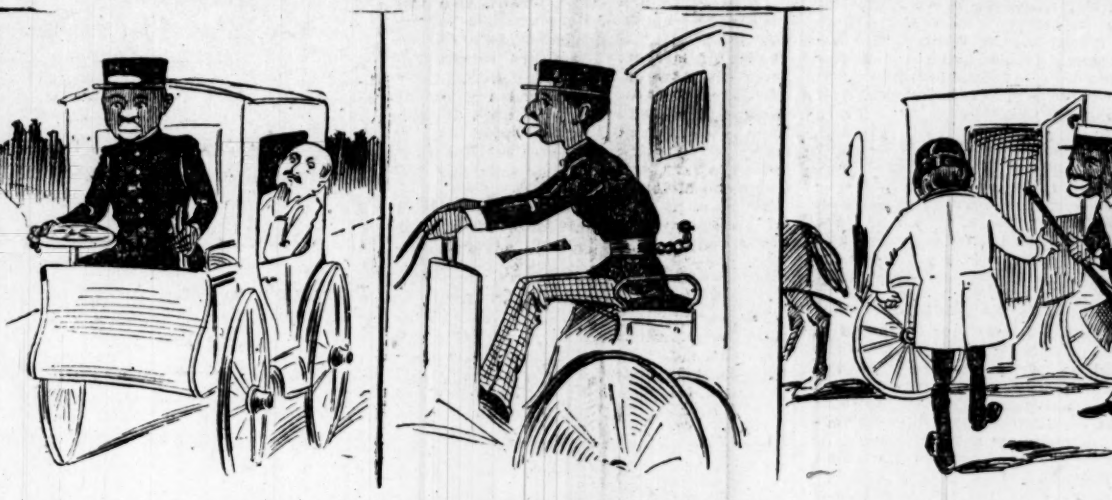
Mrs. Young Roasts Gress. Mrs. Young denied emphatically that her husband had anything to do with alienating Mrs. Gress's affections.

"This talk about her wanting to come north to a summer resort against Mr. Gress's wishes is pure nonsense. Why the woman has been north all winter, Mr. Gress made her give up her beautiful home in Atlanta and come here and live in a flat on Forty-fifth street, where she only had one servant, in order that she might be near a business he is interested in—the Multiple Photograph Company.

"She was in wretched health, so was her child, and I invited them to visit me at my country home at Garrison's landing. They came here on July 26. Mr. Gress could have seen her there. He was at liberty to call on her had he so desired. "When the case comes up it will be found that Mrs. Gress is the aggrieved party. She is my guest here in New York, and I shall be with her when she goes to court. I think that is all the proof that is necessary of my confidence in my husband and my friend."

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROPOSED CAB ORDINANCE.

Based on a Recent Runaway, in Which the Driver Deserted His Cab and the Occupant Could Not Open the door.



MIGHT USE A HORSELESS HACK. CABMAN COULD BE CHAINED TO THE SEAT. HE MIGHT CUT HIS WAY OUT.

BIMETALLISM MAY GET A BIG BOOST

America's Commission Meets English Statesmen.

SESSION LASTED AN HOUR

Wolcott, Stevenson and Paine Converse with Salisbury and Others.

ROTHSCHILD WILL BE CONSULTED

British Representatives Make No Statement Indicating Their Intentions in Matter—There Will Be Further Negotiations.

London, July 12.—An important conference was held at the foreign office today between Senator Wolcott, former Vice President Stevenson and General Paine, members of the United States bimetallic commission, and Ambassador Hay and Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India.

The conference, which lasted an hour, was preliminary to the carrying on of further negotiations on the subject of international bimetallicism.

The American did most of the talking. Lord Salisbury inquired what were the powers of the American commissioners and was informed that they stand authorized to make arrangements for the holding of an international conference to negotiate a treaty of international bimetallicism which they might submit to their government for ratification.

It was stated also that France was ready to co-operate with the United States, Great Britain and Germany in reaching an agreement for international bimetallicism.

The British representatives present made no statement indicating their intentions in the matter.

Baron de Rothschild Called In. Consultations of high British officials will be held before another meeting with the American commissioners, and in the meantime the latter will privately discuss the question with Baron de Rothschild and other financiers and endeavor to secure their support.

Lord Salisbury accompanied Messrs. Wolcott, Stevenson and Paine to luncheon at Windsor on Saturday, when they were received by the queen and presented to her majesty their commissions as special envoys.

The reception was entirely formal.

MRS. NACK AND THORN IN COURT

Slayers of Guldensuppe Arraigned in General Sessions.

New York, July 12.—Mrs. Augusta Nack and Martin Thorn, the alleged murderers of Guldensuppe, were arraigned in general sessions today to plead to the indictment found against them.

The prisoners seemed to be fully alive to the gravity of their situation, and for the first time since their arrest the lines of care were visible on their features. Their attorneys entered demurrers to the indictment, contesting the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that the crime, if any was committed, was done beyond the limits of New York county.

During the statement of counsel the two prisoners exchanged no look of recognition, nor did they speak to each other.

The demurrer will be argued on Wednesday, July 21st.

BALTIMORE OFFICIAL FIRED.

Result of Investigation Which Was Been Going On.

Baltimore, July 12.—The board of police commissioners today dismissed City Marshal Jacob Frey, the acting chief of police, as the result of an investigation regarding police affairs which has been in progress for several weeks. Frey had been on the police force in various capacities for more than twenty years and had been at the head of the force for ten years.

The charges were preferred by the executive committee of the Reform League, of this city. Captain J. J. Gilbert and Round Sergeant Edward Meehan also received their dismissal, and several other charges were made. The vote by which the changes were made was a strictly party one.

CUBAN OFFICERS WIN PROMOTION

General Carrillo and His Men Attack Weyler's Army.

FOUR SHARP ENCOUNTERS

Ambuscades Were Arranged and Weyler's Men Walked In.

MANY OF THE SPANIARDS WERE SLAIN

Forty Thousand Men Were Unable To Cope with Carrillo's Detachment of Determined Men.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 12.—Information received by Justo Carrillo, a Cuban patriot, from his brother, Colonel Vincente Carrillo, under date of Santa Clara province, June 24th, shows that an active campaign is being carried on and that the Cubans are holding their own despite the presence of Spaniards in much greater numbers.

An exciting engagement is reported to have taken place between General Weyler's troops, numbering 40,000 men, and those under General Carrillo, commanding the fourth corps of General Gomez's army.

Pinar, which divides Sancti Spiritus from Remedios, was the battleground, the Spaniards being on the Remedios side of the town and the Cubans on the other side.

Four sharply contested battles were fought, the Cubans coming out victors, killing many Spaniards and having few dead on their side. The Cubans cunningly prepared ambuscades and succeeded in entrapping many of the Spaniards, who were left dead and wounded.

In recognition of the splendid services of General Carrillo's corps he has been requested by General Gomez to furnish him with the names of the officers for promotion.

FORTY KILLED IN COLLISION

Terrible Railway Accident Occurs in the Old Country.

ENGINEERS MISSED THE SIGNALS

When the Error Was Discovered the Brake Failed To Act—Thirty-Two Bodies Were Extricated.

Copenhagen, July 12.—A terrible railway disaster took place about midnight at Gentofte.

The express from Belsingboer ran into a passenger train standing at the station, wrecked eight carriages, killed forty persons and injured eighty-four others. Most of the victims are of the artisan class.

The dead and injured have been conveyed in ambulance trains to this city. It appears that the collision was due to an error made by the engineer in reading the signal and by the failure of a brake to act.

Thirty-two bodies were extricated.

MINISTRY ALMOST DEFEATED

Chamber of Deputies Nearly Override the Ministers.

VOTE WAS VERY CLOSE TWICE

Battle Came on Motion To Postpone Readjustment of Direct Taxes Until Autumn.

Paris, July 12.—The government had a narrow escape from defeat in the chamber of deputies today. The ministers desired to postpone until autumn the discussion of the bill for the readjustment of the direct taxes, the passage of which would chiefly benefit the peasantry. The opposition, led by M. Millarand, socialist, urged the immediate discussion of the measure.

In the first division the government was defeated by a vote of 270 to 245.

M. Cochery, minister of finance, made a clever reply to Millarand and his supporters, saying that this vote implied a preference on the part of the socialists for the existing system. A scene of wild confusion ensued, the socialists rising to their feet, shouting and shaking their fists. Another division was finally taken and M. Millarand's motion for the immediate discussion of the bill was lost by a vote of 270 to 257.

The trouble was largely due to the defection of a section of the rightists. Should this occur again tomorrow, when the usual bill, renewing the direct taxes, is introduced, another critical division is possible.

CONFEREES ARE IN A HOT FIGHT

Tariff Makers of the Two Houses Are Unable To Agree.

BOTH SIDES ARE STUBBORN

House Members Want a Duty on Bur-laps and Cotton Ties.

FREE LIST DOESN'T SUIT THE HOUSE

Wool and Sugar Schedules Are Causing No Little Trouble in the Committee and Many Reports May Be Made Before a Conclusion.

Washington, July 12.—The tariff conferees have struck some snags in their work. The minor matters were easily adjusted, but on all important features there has been no agreement and the outlook today was that several reports would have to be made before an adjustment could be reached.

The house conferees are standing solidly by their bill and the senate conferees are no less tenacious.

The senate conferees have laid before the house members the condition in the senate where there is not an actual majority of the republicans and where other than republican votes are necessary to pass the bill or adopt a conference report.

They asserted that in 1894 the democrats were in better majority, yet the house was finally compelled to accept the senate bill in order to pass it. The members of the house are standing by their bill nevertheless and have told the senators that they cannot accept the senate amendments on many important items.

Burlaps, cotton ties, and other items which are placed on the free list by the senate met with great hostility from the house conferees and so far nothing in the way of a compromise offered by the senate members has been accepted.

The house conferees are also insisting upon higher compensatory duties on the manufactures of cotton on account of the duty of 20 per cent on raw cotton. The house members have maintained that the house bill has been amended more than the senate bill and that the conference should get as close to it as possible.

The conferees, in addition to presenting the present political complexion of the senate, have pointed out the difficulty that will occur if several reports of partial agreements and disagreements are made.

They have told the house members that it will lead to endless discussion; that they have no power to force a vote, and that there is not a majority in the senate to keep the senate in session in case of a filibuster against the conference report.

The noon recess of the conference was devoted largely to conferences with individual senators in which the house representatives in the conferees participated. These conferences developed the fact that the wool schedule had been under special consideration during the forenoon session and that the house men had shown a decided disposition to hold on to the house rates. There was evident apprehension that if this contention was granted there would be difficulty in getting the bill through the senate and it is not believed that this apprehension was changed by the results of their inquiries.

There was also a hurried conference between the republican representatives of the senate in the conference and the democratic members of the finance committee in regard to the probable course of the democrats in case the articles which they were especially instrumental in having placed on the free list should be made dutiable. These articles include cotton bagging, gunny bags, burlaps, cotton ties, parian green, floor matting, etc.

The house is insisting upon their restoration to the dutiable list and some of the senate conferees are inclined to yield because of the need for the revenue they would produce. The conference with the democrats was by no means reassuring. The republicans were told that if these changes were made they (the democrats) would be disposed to insist upon a full explanation in committee and an elaborate

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OFFICER ALBERT IS SHOT DOWN

Burglars Turn Upon the Brave Officer and Give Him Perhaps a Fatal Wound.

OCCURRED AT 3:45 THIS A.M.

At 3:45 o'clock this morning Patrolman R. L. Albert attempted to arrest two burglars when he was fired on and perhaps fatally wounded. The bullet from the burglar's gun struck him in the stomach.

Albert fired five times at the fleeing men but was unable to hit them. A lively exchange of shots followed, the negroes throwing away a pistol which they had stolen.

Dr. Hozza was unable to locate the bullet, but states that it is an abdominal wound.

The wounded patrolman was moved to the Grady hospital.

"I saw them men at Alexander's hardware store. I asked them to stop. They said they would stop for no one. I answered, and before I could get my pistol the foremost man had shot me. The bullet staggered me, and as they ran in opposite directions I could not get at them well. I think I hit one."

ACTOR'S PISTOL CARRIED LEAD. Negro Boy Killed While Taking Part in a Play.

A tragedy on the mimic stage at a colored church in Pittsburgh, near the East Tennessee shops, last night, resulted in a tragedy in real life.

John Singleton, a negro boy aged fourteen years, was one of the leading characters in the play that was being presented. The play called for the death of Singleton and he carried out the role assigned him.

The play selected was a tragedy and the characters were selected from among the younger attendants. In the play one man was to be shot to death by his rival, and the play moved along to that point.

Singleton had proved himself exceptionally fine and when the rival leveled his gun at him and pulled the trigger the report of the pistol did not attract as much attention as did the dying agony of the young actor. His upturned face and rolling eyes, writhing form and the quick stillness that came were all in proper form and as the curtain was rung down on the scene the audience gave vent to their feelings.

But when the applause was at its height screams came from behind the curtain and members of the troupe began rushing into the church from the stage, some screaming as they came. Then some one rushed out and asked for a doctor.

Then it developed that the pistol with which the actor had fired at Singleton was loaded and that with cartridges carrying lead and that the ball had struck Singleton in a vital spot, causing almost instant death.

The matter was reported at police headquarters and is now being investigated.

TRYING THE LAURADA CASE.

Witnesses Placed on the Stand To Show What the Boat Did.

Washington, July 12.—United States Commissioner Edmund Smith resumed the taking of testimony in the steamship Laurada forfeiture case today.

The witnesses heard were Jeremiah Hurley, Alvan Lund and Harry Hansen, all of whom were employed on the Laurada early in the current year, when the expedition to Cuba was alleged to have taken place. Lund was a fireman and the other two were sailors.

The testimony was to the effect that the Laurada left Baltimore on February 26, 1897, with Captain Hughes in command. She proceeded to Barnegat, N. J., where a cargo of munitions of war was taken on board, and from that place the boat proceeded to San Salvador and the munitions were landed in Cuba. Before they were landed, however, the witnesses stated that on board of the Laurada were drilled and two guns were raised on the stern of the Laurada.

They stated further that two torpedoes were placed at the entrance to the bay to protect the Laurada after she had entered. District Attorney Vandenberg expects to close the prosecution on Thursday, and the defense will occupy about two or three weeks.

BLOCKING PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs Criticizes the Turks.

Rome, July 12.—In the chamber of deputies today the Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister for foreign affairs, said that the Turkish government was placing numerous difficulties in the way of the prosecution of the peace negotiations and causing delay.

"This condition of things cannot be allowed to continue. The great powers remain perfectly united and are determined to attain their ends."

Situation Is Aggravating.

Bellare, O., July 12.—The miners at Schick's mines were called upon by a committee of two from each of the mines along the Baltimore and Ohio this morning, who asked them to quit work.

The situation tonight is aggravated, and more are gathering in and about the town. Some are ready to prevent the miners from returning to work in the morning, and they will camp in that neighborhood tonight. Mr. Lewis wired national headquarters for instructions today, and they answered that these men must come out at once. If any trouble occurs, it will begin early in the morning. The Baltimore and Ohio company is rushing coal over the bridge for the west and south tonight.

PRICE OF COAL IS STILL ADVANCING

Effect of the Strike Apparent in the Coal Fields.

ARBITRATORS ARE AT WORK

Boards from Several States Are Now in Pittsburgh.

BIG ADVANCE IN MANY OF THE MINES

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 12.—The miners' strike is causing the price of coal to still advance and today it was selling at an increase of 150 per cent since the commencement of the struggle.

The feature today in matters pertaining to the strike was the presence in the city of the joint arbitration board, who are endeavoring by every means possible to bring to a peaceable conclusion the strike now in progress.

The board held an informal session today and in the intervals interviewed quite a number of operators, the big majority of whom are in favor of arbitration provided all of the operators will abide by the decision rendered.

One of the dissenters is W. P. Deamitt, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. He declares he has nothing to arbitrate and says the strike is the result of the machinations of politicians.

More Miners Come Out. Miners' lines along the river, there was little change in the strike situation today.

The ironclad contracts which were in force at several miles in the Monongahela valley were swept out of existence today and the strike was made general in the fourth pool.

The Blyth Coal Company has offered the 60 cents rate to their men at the Redbird mine, but the offer has not allowed them to go to work at present.

The men in the Slick hollow mines of the Washington Coal Company also came out today, making the suspension complete in this district except at the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, where about 1200 men are working.

No effort has yet been made to get these diggers out and the miners at other pits who have laid down their tools are grumbling at the slowness of Deamitt's men in joining the movement. The hotheads are edging drastic measures. They have been kept in check so far, but there is no telling when the fever will break out and a concerted move on Sandy and Plum Creek be made.

The greatest interest is now manifested in the scheme to arbitrate the strike question. Labor commissioners and official arbitrators of the several states affected are mobilizing in this city.

The state of Ohio is the only one which has a regularly appointed board of arbitration. It exists for just such emergencies as this and is

DEMOCRAT REFUSES TO GIVE UP OFFICE

Postmaster at Rincon, Ga., Declines To
Surrender to Appointee.

NEW MAN APPEALS TO M'KINLEY

Georgia Incumbent Says No Republican
Can Succeed Him.

SPECIAL AGENT SENT TO THE SCENE

United States Court May Be Called
Upon To Settle a Matter in Ef-
ingham County.

Washington, July 12.—(Special.)—Charles E. Shear has been appointed and commissioned as postmaster at Rincon, Effingham county, but the county will have to interfere before he gets possession of the office.

Shear is a white man and there seems to be no objection to him personally, but the incumbent has refused to give up and has notified the department that no republican shall ever be postmaster there. He declares that he lives in a democratic county and no republican shall ever be postmaster at his town if he can help it. Shear appeals to the department for help. The department will send a special agent to the scene, and, if necessary, the United States court will be called on to interfere with the efforts of the present postmaster to assume unlimited power.

Shear writes tearfully that he could get no satisfaction. Regarding an alleged ruling. The story published in New York to the effect that the postoffice department had rendered a decision which would keep the democratic incumbents in the postoffice at Augusta, Macon and Charlotte is denied at the department. No ruling has been made and no such decision has been reached. The published story says that this is done to avoid a decision of the perplexing negro question, there being negro applicants for these offices.

The acts are as the Constitution stated some time ago. Nothing will be done with the Augusta office after congress adjourns, and the same holds with regard to the Charlotte office, for which a negro republican is an applicant.

The president does not intend to inject the color question into the executive deliberations of the senate at this time. He wants no friction just now. Whether he will appoint the negro later, is another question.

The postmaster general is a gentleman of a decidedly goodly backbone, and just now he is talking in a strain not favorable to the negroes, but the postmaster general is a very small part of the whole thing in questions involving politics. The president will decide the question for himself. He would like to solve the Augusta problem by giving Lyons something else, and I know that he is considering the Augusta negro in connection with the registration of the treasury. It is a big office and a lot of other prominent negroes are after it, but McKimley is impressed with Lyons and his appointment to this office is among the possibilities. Unless he is cared for well elsewhere, there is every reason to believe he will be Augusta's postmaster.

The Macon office presents an entirely different situation. There is no "nigger in the woodpile" there. When Daisy Price resigned, Hertz was made postmaster. His term has been two and three years yet to run. Major Hanson wants him removed so Harry Edwards can be appointed. Walter Corbett is an applicant for the place whenever the vacancy comes. Senator Bacon and Congressman Bartlett want Hertz retained until the expiration of his term, and they believe they have assurances from the president.

The situation with regard to both of these offices has not materially changed from what it was a week ago.

Perry DeLeon is on the List.
A big batch of consular appointments was expected from the white house today, but it did not come for the reason that it is being withheld for additions. Upon that list is the name of George Perry DeLeon. The fact that DeLeon has landed while many of the old liners can get nothing has created great dissatisfaction, and if they had any hope of preventing the DeLeon appointment they would enter protest. This morning the little Frenchman, De-Candi, of Augusta, who is himself a consular aspirant without a ghost of a chance, drew up a protest and signatures, and persuaded it would do no good. The old guard is exceedingly sore over the recognition of the new element, especially in view of the constant snubbing which the colored brother is receiving; and there would be a revolt if there were any chance of its being noticed.

Savannah Man Wants Place.
E. A. Geisler, of Savannah, is being pushed for a place on the Nicaragua canal commission. He is strongly backed at his home and the members of the Georgia delegation have been asked to support him. This they will do, but there seems to be little chance of his appointment as it is understood that the personnel on the commission has already been agreed upon.

Appointments Made.
J. Thomas Heard, the Athens colored man, was today given a position as assistant engineer of the house of representatives. It pays \$800 a year.

Mrs. M. A. Kiesler will be retained as postmistress at Spring Place, Murray county.

There will be no change in the Edgewood postoffice until Jack Moll's term expires next year.

Among the appointments to Annapolis announced today are: Georgia, Claude Brown, Tallapoosa; North Carolina, John F. Green, Rocky Mount.

WORTH COUNTY EDUCATORS.

Meeting of Teachers' Institute at Isabella Yesterday.

Isabella, Ga., July 12.—(Special.)—The annual session of the Georgia Teachers' Institute convened here today. Colonel J. G. Polhill, county commissioner, presided. Colonel J. P. Tipton delivered a welcome address on behalf of the county of Sylvester. Colonel H. L. Lester responded in behalf of the teachers. Professor C. E. Grubbs is conductor, or expert. Nearly all the teachers in the county are in attendance. Professor L. D. Passmore lectured upon education. Professor Francis Preston lectured on history tonight.

Fireman Strauss Dead.

Augusta, Ga., July 12.—(Special.)—Edward F. Strauss, the young fireman on the Georgia railroad, who was mangled between the cab of the engine and the coal chute at Rutledge Sunday, died today of his injuries and was brought home tonight. He will be buried here tomorrow.

Two young children survive him.

HE LOST HIS JOB; HOT AFTER VEAL

Inspector Goodwin Was Fired and Now
He Is Wrathful.

IS BITTER AGAINST THE CHIEF

Says His Discharge Was Simply a
Scheme of Veal's.

HE USES SOME VERY STRONG LANGUAGE

Says No Bigger Schemer Ever Lived
Than Chief Veal—Claims Veal
Hated Him.

Chief Veal, of the sanitary department, is again under hot fire from one of the discharged inspectors.

About two weeks ago J. S. Goodwin was discharged from his position as sanitary inspector under Chief Veal. Now Goodwin comes back with all kinds of charges, and says that Veal had him fired because he knew too much of the way in which the chief inspector conducted the affairs of the health department.

Goodwin is intensely bitter in his accusations against Veal. He says that he was turned out of his job without any consideration, and that he was not given the only reason was that Veal couldn't make him vote and swear just like the chief wanted.

Goodwin was discharged by the board of health at its meeting on Friday, July 24. At the time it was thought that there was a great deal of mystery connected with the action, as the board went into executive session and made the newspaper man leave the room. Goodwin now charges that this secrecy was practiced to hide the real reasons of the action. He says that the board acted under Veal's direction and fired him without any reason at all.

Goodwin's discharge is a matter of great interest. He says that during the Veal investigation Veal wanted him to swear certain untruths, which he refused to do. This, he says, was the reason for his discharge. He says that between the two he has been strained since that time. Stratton, the milk inspector, saw that Veal didn't like Goodwin, and according to the latter, the milkman took every opportunity to insult him. He says that between the two he has been strained since that time. Stratton, the milk inspector, saw that Veal didn't like Goodwin, and according to the latter, the milkman took every opportunity to insult him. He says that between the two he has been strained since that time.

Goodwin says he knew nothing of any charges against him until he learned that he had been discharged. He says that it was all a hatched up scheme of Veal's to get him out and to get the alleged dose a place. Zellig was appointed at the same time that Goodwin was dismissed.

Goodwin is very mad about the way he has been treated. He says that Veal told him to come to the office and he wanted to come the Joiner act on him. Veal, they could just crack their whips. Goodwin says that he was not given the opportunity to defend himself. He says that he was not given the opportunity to defend himself. He says that he was not given the opportunity to defend himself.

INFIDEL HOSKINS IN A CELL.

Street Preacher Was Maudlin Drunk
Last Night.

W. W. Hoskins, the infidel preacher who a short time ago denounced the Bible on the streets and was made to depart by the recorder, was arrested last night on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

Patrolman Coker's attention was attracted to the intoxicated infidel and he arrested the esthwaite street preacher.

When the prisoner was brought to the barracks he objected to being searched. There was blood in his eye and he resisted the humiliation of the turnkey going through his pockets with a search.

The street preacher had no money or other valuables on him, and the turnkey, such as are used by printers, were found in his pockets.

Hoskins belongs to a society called the Free Thinkers, and he undertook to preach his doctrine in public. There was some controversy as to whether or not he had the right to silence him, but the recorder, who has been asked to grant him a permit from the chief of police and Chief Connolly refused to grant him a permit.

Once before Hoskins has been arraigned for being drunk on the streets. He spent last night in a cell.

Seaman Is Hurt.

Brunswick, Ga., July 12.—(Special.)—Seaman Brock was injured by a steam boiler tonight off the monitor Passaic. His hand was injured by an anchor chain and poisoned by a copper wire.

Man Sent to Jail in Default of \$100 Bond.

R. C. Douglass was bound over to the city court yesterday morning by Judge Calhoun for pointing a pistol at John Killary. Douglass was bound over to the city court when asked to pay his bond without a shot Killary.

Bound Over to City Court.

Mr. James H. Saye, who had a fight with Mr. J. E. Maddox at the Western and Atlantic railroad yards last Saturday morning, was fined \$50 for disorderly conduct and bound over to the city court on the charge of assault and battery by Judge Calhoun yesterday morning. The case of disorderly conduct against Mr. Maddox was dismissed.

He Beat a Woman.

Louis Watts, a negro man, was tried yesterday morning by Judge Calhoun on the charge of beating a woman. He was found guilty and sentenced to the city jail for six months.

A Stolen Box of Tobacco.

Joe Sneed, a young negro man, is at the station house with the charge of suspicion looked against him. He was arrested by Detective Watson on Saturday night. The detective found a box of Keynote tobacco, which he claimed was given to him by another negro. He was found guilty and sentenced to the city jail for six months.

Hugged and Kissed on the Street.

Albert Huff and Ellen Roberts, two negroes, were charged with hugging and kissing on the street. They said they were only having a little fun. Judge Calhoun told the couple that the place to hug and kiss was in the parlor. The negroes were fined \$15 each.

MINOR DETAILS OF A DAY'S NEWS.

Brief Pictures from Many Local News Sources—Police, Courts, Undertakers, Capitol, Politics in Small Outline.

Doyle Goes to Nashville.

Mr. T. Doyle, the popular and efficient chief clerk in General Passenger Agent Harman's office, of the Western and Atlantic, has gone to Nashville for a few days to take in the sights of the exposition. He will return, however, tomorrow and resume his duties.

Excursion from the W. & A.

The Western and Atlantic brought in a large excursion from Adairsville and Calhoun yesterday morning. There were about 200 excursionists on board, who spent the day enjoying the sights of the city, and returned to their homes late yesterday afternoon.

Bulletins Will Be Illustrated.

State Geologist Yeates has prepared a number of photographs illustrating the mining and industrial interests of the state. Handsome half-tone engravings will be made from the pictures, to be placed in the different bulletins which are being prepared. The illustrations will be of great value, and will no doubt advantageously advertise Georgia and her resources and at the same time reflect much credit upon Professor Yeates.

Governor Offers Reward.

Governor Atkinson offered a reward of \$100 yesterday for the arrest of the incendiary or incendiaries who burned the barn of Mr. R. D. Boyd, in Richmond county, several weeks ago. The reward was offered for the arrest of the incendiary or incendiaries who burned the barn of Mr. R. D. Boyd, in Richmond county, several weeks ago. The reward was offered for the arrest of the incendiary or incendiaries who burned the barn of Mr. R. D. Boyd, in Richmond county, several weeks ago.

Hit with a Chair.

Henry Mills was charged yesterday afternoon with hitting a negro girl with a chair. The testimony showed that Mills, without any provocation whatever, struck the girl over the head with a big, heavy chair, knocking her to the ground. Recorder Calhoun gave him \$25 and cost.

Fined for Throwing Rocks.

Joe Jones and Jerry Williams, two negro boys, were standing on Decatur street Saturday afternoon when an old man in an old-fashioned survey came driving along. The boys thought that the old man looked very funny and they picked up some rocks and threw them at him. The boys were given \$10 and cost.

Fond of the Stockade.

Hillard Jones, a young negro man who was turned out of the stockade last Saturday at noon, enjoyed his freedom for a few hours. Saturday night he nearly killed George Brown in a fight in Lynch's alley by hitting him on the head with a rock and afterwards stabbing him with a knife in the face. He also had a scuffle with Patrolman Coker when he was arrested and had it not been for the timely arrival of Bicycle Club Officer Bankston might have killed Coker, as he had succeeded in securing this club. Jones was given a fine of \$20 and a Constitution. He left the room he turned to the witnesses and said: "You may swear against me now, but I will see you again."

Smith Pickett Was Here.

Mr. Smith Pickett, of Jacksonville, one of the most prominent passenger agents of the Southern railway system, was in the city yesterday on business for his road. He returned to Jacksonville last night.

Mrs. Woodbridge Dead.

Mrs. M. W. Woodbridge, an estimable lady ninety years of age, died at the residence of her son, Mr. H. H. Woodbridge, last night. She was an aunt of Colonel L. P. Thomas and is prominently connected with the church and the community. She died at 2 o'clock at Trinity church and the interment will be in Oakland cemetery.

New Summer Schedule.

The Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad has changed its schedules for the summer season. The train will leave Atlanta at 7:30 in the morning and at 12 noon, arriving at Tallahassee at 12:30 and 4:30 p. m., respectively. This is the best schedule ever offered on the road, and offers a great advantage for a quick trip to this popular resort.

Fought About a Bag of Potatoes.

Saturday afternoon J. J. Kelly, a white man who sells groceries on Decatur street, sold Jim Lumpkin, colored, a bag of potatoes and because the negro refused to pay for them, they commenced quarreling and scrapping with him. Judge Calhoun gave Kelly \$75 and Lumpkin \$15.

Raided a Negro Dive.

Late Saturday night Patrolmen Wells and Hollingsworth raided a negro dive in Lynch's alley. They found a large quantity of liquor and other valuables. The dive was closed and the owner was fined \$10.

Quarrelled About a Dead Chicken.

Jim and Rebecca McGee, colored, live next door to Jim Higgins, also colored. They are neighbors and often quarrel. The McGees found an old dead chicken and threw it in Higgins's trash barrel. This Higgins did not like, so he threw it in McGee's yard, and almost a fight broke out. Judge Calhoun thought both parties in the wrong, but that the cases were of such small importance he would dismiss them.

Stole Constitutions from Houses.

Anthony Harris, a young negro man, was brought before the recorder yesterday morning charged with stealing two Constitutions from residences on Peachtree street. Judge Calhoun bound him over to the city court under a \$100 bond.

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MORGAN BRINGS PACIFIC R. R. DEALS

Alabama Declares the Government Is
Being Robbed of \$30,000,000.

HIS SPEECH A CAUSTIC ONE

He Opposes Agreement To Settle Na-
tion's Claim Against Railroad.

THE ALABAMA SENATOR SPEAKS ALL DAY

Paragraph to Which Amendment Was
Offered Was Withdrawn After
Long Discussion.

Washington, July 12.—A discussion of the Alabama Pacific railroad bill occupied the attention of the senate today. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up early in the day and Mr. Morgan proposed an amendment to prevent the consummation of an agreement made some time since for the settlement of the government's claims against the road. Mr. Morgan spoke throughout the day, severely arraigning the Pacific railroad managers. Later in the day the entire subject was disposed of by the withdrawal of the paragraph to which Mr. Morgan had offered his amendment.

The deficiency appropriation bill was not completed up to the time of adjournment. Before the deficiency bill was taken up a resolution by Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, was agreed to directing the secretary of state to secure from diplomatic representatives abroad full information as to the operation of postal telegraphs, telephones and postal savings banks.

The expediency of attaching private claims to the deficiency bill was discussed at length. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, had offered an amendment covering three insurance claims adjudicated under the Bowman act. The amendment was withdrawn at the point of order against the amendment.

The vice president in deciding the point held that "private" referred to such measures as were for the benefit of individuals without application to the general public. For this reason the Foraker amendment was ruled out as covering private claims, and not attached to general appropriation bills under the rules of the senate.

The decision operated to exclude a large number of private claims which were to be offered as amendments to the deficiency bill. In view of this exclusion of private claims Mr. Hale secured the adoption of an amendment authorizing \$500 for extra labor to enable the committee on claims to examine fully all pending claims and to report a comprehensive bill, covering all such claims, to the next session of congress.

Mr. Gear, of Iowa, offered an amendment for the payment of a judgment of the court in the case of the Southern Railway Company, which was \$30,000. The amendment was withdrawn when he saw the amendment would lead to a protracted debate.

Morgan Offers Amendment.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, offered another amendment to the Pacific railroad bill providing that no part of the sinking fund of the United States Pacific Railroad Company held in the treasury of the United States shall be used in payment of any agreement between the president of the United States and any other officer of the United States and Louisiana, or any other company or corporation.

Mr. Morgan spoke at length in support of the amendment, saying the pending agreement between the executive branch of the government and the United Pacific Railroad Company was in violation of the constitution. He said that the agreement was in violation of the constitution. He said that the agreement was in violation of the constitution.

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BEN BRUSH WINS FROM THE FRIAR

This Time Dwyer's Horse Gets the
Brighton Handicap.

THE RACE WAS VERY EXCITING

Only Two Other Horses in the Contest,
Friar and Volney.

FORMER LED BEN BRUSH FOR AWHILE

But at a Time Where Hard Work Had
To Be Done Friar Faltered and
Ben Won Easily.

New York, July 12.—This was opening day at Brighton Beach and there was a large crowd of spectators present. The new course looked fine, although it was slow on the turns which have not had time to settle since they were rebuilt.

The chief event of the day was to be the Brighton handicap, at a mile and a quarter. The race was very exciting. Ben Brush led the race for a while, but at a time where hard work had to be done Friar faltered and Ben won easily.

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Was Very Nervous

Had Sleepless Spells and Could
Not Sleep—Doctors Called
Neuralgia and Indigestion.

TORE THE

War Between

BOTH HAIL

Fight Occurred

Remain-
ing

FIGHT RENEWED

TORE THE BANNERS FROM THE COACHES

War Between Two Factions of the Christian Endeavorers.

BOTH HAIL FROM ILLINOIS

Split Occurred at Denver, One Crowd Remaining Over Sunday.

FIGHT RENEWED AT SAN FRANCISCO

Ransom and His Followers Denounce the Bullock Crowd—Last Day's Proceedings.

San Francisco, July 12.—The last open session of the International Christian Endeavorers was held today. The attendance at the morning and afternoon meetings was large and at night those who managed to obtain entrance to the main meeting places were fortunate, for only 2000 could be accommodated and 10,000 more sought admission.

Estimates made by leading business men agree that the people brought here by this great gathering will leave not less than \$100,000 in the city. All the Christian Endeavorers are pleased with the success of their efforts and with the outlook for the future of the society.

The rivalry which has existed between the two factions of the Chicago Endeavorers since the inception of the California excursion has culminated in open agitation. One faction, headed by the Rev. C. S. Bullock, editor of the Christian Endeavorer; the other by E. A. Ransom, who represented the "Golden Rule" followers. En route to San Francisco on the Chicagoan split at Denver on the Sunday traveling company, the Bullock party arriving at Salt Lake City on Saturday evening and the Ransoms on Sunday evening. At this point the banners "Illinois Endeavorers," hanging on the Bullock coaches were taken off by the Ransom people on the plea that the former did not officially represent the Illinois delegation. The Bullock passengers were all Illinois Endeavorers and maintained their right to organize a separate California-bound excursion and to designate themselves on their coaches. The banners, however, were not recovered.

The second chapter of this religious war has been written on the Pacific slope. The Bullock party, which arrived two days ahead of the Ransom party, planned under the leadership of Mr. Bullock, who had been officially assigned to the duty of conducting the excursion, a series of meetings in Chinatown and similar districts. When the Ransom people arrived they promptly broke up the meetings and set down as leader of slum meetings and also ignored him in the Illinois rally Saturday evening.

The banner presentation to local city unions having reported the best progress in the past year in promoting systematic and proportionate giving to God, aroused great enthusiasm among the New Yorkers, who were the possessors of this beautiful blue emblem last year and are the recipients of it for the coming twelve months. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. E. L. House, of Attleboro, Mass., the banner being presented by the Rev. H. O. Kinports, vice president of the New York City union, who said that metropolis possessed 1,300 titles given in Endeavor ranks. New Yorkers in the audience responded with a song, "Praise God, the Banner to Me," and from the platform was waved a big blue and white Christian Endeavor flag.

ENOUGH MONEY FOR WARRANTS.

President Shattuck, of Illinois University, Testifies in Spalding Trial.

Chicago, July 12.—In the trial of ex-Bank President Charles W. Spalding for embezzlement President Shattuck, of the University of Illinois, created a sensation by declaring that there was enough money in the general fund of the university to meet all warrants drawn up to the date the bonds were hypothecated by Spalding.

On the former trial Spalding contended that he had hypothecated the bonds in order to secure money with which to meet warrants issued by the officials of the university, and that the university has been adopted in this present trial.

The attorneys for the defense will attempt to show an entirely different state of affairs than that shown by Professor Shattuck's testimony.

Child Fell from a Window.

Macon, Ga., July 12.—(Special.)—This afternoon at five o'clock a young girl, the daughter of a family residing at 101 N. Third street, fell from a second story window at her residence and was badly injured. In falling she narrowly missed being impaled by a picket fence.

BUSINESS COLLEGE

East Cain Street.

ou Ever

DANIEL MYERS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA

A Living Object Lesson for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

There was quite a movement on the democratic side of the senate today to secure a firm stand for free burlap, cotton bagging, floor matting, cotton ties, etc., placed on the free list in the senate, and to hold white pine at \$1 per 1,000 feet. This was because of the report, which was authenticated, that the committee had tentatively agreed to restore the \$2 rate on white pine and to restore the other articles mentioned to the dutiable list. These changes were made in the senate by majorities ranging from 1 to 5 votes, and the supporters of the senate action expressed the opinion that they will be able to hold all the votes for a motion to reject the conference report that was originally cast for the amendments. To do this they would have to make sure not only of Senator McEnery's vote, but of some republican votes, as Senators Carter and Hansbrough.

The problem bids fair to develop an interesting situation in the senate, the committee on conference adhering to its present determination with regard to these articles. Conferees Still More Uncommunicative.

The conferees were again together tonight until 11 o'clock, and at the conclusion of their session were even more uncommunicative than they have been heretofore.

This might be explained either on the theory that they are very close to an agreement or that they are wider apart than before.

CORPSE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED.

New York, July 12.—The corpse taken from the North river yesterday, upon which was found a portion of a freeraker marked "Little David's freeraker, July 6, 1896," and several sheets of paper covered with poetical quotations, was identified today as that of James Eagan, a homeless wanderer, aged forty-five years. He was formerly a soldier in the British army.

Sold by Druggists for 30 years.

CAVALRY CAMP COMES TO END

Troopers Leave Meldrim with Their Horses for Their Homes.

ENCAMPMENT A BIG SUCCESS

Prizes Awarded to Companies and Individuals for Work Done During the Week.

Savannah, July 12.—(Special.)—The cavalry encampment, which closed today and the troopers are either now on their way home or have arrived.

The Burke troop was the first to depart this morning and it was followed by the Liberty County troops and the Screven and Effingham troops, all of which, together with the Georgia Hussars, made the trip from Camp Atkinson to their respective quarters on horseback through the country. Captain D. G. Morgan, of Troop C, was officer of the day, and with him Lieutenant R. J. Bruce acted as senior officer of the guard.

The feature of the day was the award of the prizes for riding and shooting by W. W. Gordon. The money prizes are a personal contribution of Colonel Gordon, given in order to encourage his men in their work. To all who made 50 or over out of possible 60 in lifting he presented \$10, as follows:

From the Liberty Independent troop, Corporal Waite, \$5; Private Davis, \$5; Private R. E. Gordon, \$5; Private Wells, \$2, and Sergeant Gordon, \$2.

There were eleven who made forty or over, and to each of these was presented \$5 in gold. Then were only two sharpshooters qualified—Private G. A. Quanton, of the Georgia Hussars, 12, and Sergeant Browne, of the Governor's Horse Guards—each of whom received a prize of \$10.

Colonel Gordon presented the Wayne County troop from Jessup \$50 for having the largest number of men and officers. The Liberty Independent troop, \$20 for the second largest number, and the Liberty Guards, \$10 for the third.

Corporal Waite's remarkable score in lifting makes him the regimental color sergeant for the current year.

The handsome saber voted for under the auspices of the ladies of the Meldrim Baptist church was awarded to Captain J. W. Hughes, of the Liberty Guards, he having been voted the most popular officer in camp.

The entire camp in a body serenaded the family of Captain Fred M. Hull, of Meldrim, last night, on account of the many favors he has shown the cavalrymen during their stay here.

The Governor's Horse Guards, the LaGrange troops and the Harris County troops left camp tonight about 9 o'clock, a special train for the Central. Captain Keenan will remain at the camp a day of two, with other officers, to look after the equipment and to see that the horses are properly cared for.

The encampment has been pronounced by officers and men the most successful the cavalry have ever had.

CONFEREES ARE

IN A HOT FIGHT

Continued from First Page.

debate in the senate, which might indefinitely prolong the session.

The committee in meeting with its greatest difficulty in reaching an understanding on the wool and the sugar schedules. On sugar, Senator Aldrich and Senator Jones, of Nevada, are holding out especially for the senate schedule and are supported by the wool schedule.

The indications when the conference adjourned tonight were that a compromise would be necessary which would split the difference between the two houses on the differential on refined sugar, and it was stated upon apparently good authority that an agreement to this effect had been reached. The house conferees are standing stiffly for the house schedule on wool, contending that the senate rates would be most oppressive upon manufacturers. The senate classification of third-class wools is objected to by the carpet manufacturers, and Senators Penrose and McCreary are just as firm in their demand for the house rates.

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Gray have been active during the day in their efforts to secure an advance to 12 cents in the value of wool that may be admitted at 4 cents.

This schedule makes 10 cents the figure of demarcation in value, fixing a duty of 7 cents a pound on all wool above that price.

The Pennsylvania senators say that under this classification 90 per cent of the carpet wools would be made to pay 7 cents duty and that the result would be to close many of the carpet manufacturers. There is a proposition to compromise the differences by retaining the senate classification, but allowing a drawback on all wools which can be proven are used in carpet making on which 7 cents may be paid. The house is also standing for its rates on first and second-class wools, which were reduced by the senate, with a good prospect of success.

There was quite a movement on the democratic side of the senate today to secure a firm stand for free burlap, cotton bagging, floor matting, cotton ties, etc., placed on the free list in the senate, and to hold white pine at \$1 per 1,000 feet. This was because of the report, which was authenticated, that the committee had tentatively agreed to restore the \$2 rate on white pine and to restore the other articles mentioned to the dutiable list. These changes were made in the senate by majorities ranging from 1 to 5 votes, and the supporters of the senate action expressed the opinion that they will be able to hold all the votes for a motion to reject the conference report that was originally cast for the amendments. To do this they would have to make sure not only of Senator McEnery's vote, but of some republican votes, as Senators Carter and Hansbrough.

The problem bids fair to develop an interesting situation in the senate, the committee on conference adhering to its present determination with regard to these articles. Conferees Still More Uncommunicative.

The conferees were again together tonight until 11 o'clock, and at the conclusion of their session were even more uncommunicative than they have been heretofore.

This might be explained either on the theory that they are very close to an agreement or that they are wider apart than before.

CORPSE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED.

New York, July 12.—The corpse taken from the North river yesterday, upon which was found a portion of a freeraker marked "Little David's freeraker, July 6, 1896," and several sheets of paper covered with poetical quotations, was identified today as that of James Eagan, a homeless wanderer, aged forty-five years. He was formerly a soldier in the British army.

Sold by Druggists for 30 years.

VACATED ORDER

THAT HE GRANTED

Justice Chester Says the Legislature Exceeded Its Powers.

ORDER IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Coal Presidents Cannot Be Compelled To Testify Before Referee.

WITNESSES MIGHT ENTANGLE THEMSELVES

State Constitution Plain on This Subject—Legislature Imposed Non-Judicial Functions.

Albany, N. Y., July 12.—Justice Alden Chester has vacated the order granted by him upon the application of the attorney general in June last, compelling the presidents of the various anthracite coal road companies to appear before the referee as witnesses in procedure under the new anti-trust laws, to determine whether there is an illegal contract arrangement or combination in violation of chapters 383 and 384 of the laws of 1897, and in which they or their roads are participants.

The motion upon which the decision was given was argued before Judge Chester on June 8th, two weeks after he had granted a motion for the attorney general for the appointment of a referee and asked for the service upon the presidents of the various roads of orders for them to appear before such referee. The motion was on behalf of the various roads, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New York, Ontario and Western and the Jersey Central, for a vacation of the order so granted on the ground that the order was unconstitutional; that the legislature exceeded its powers, and that the powers given to the supreme court judge exceeded the judicial functions allowed by the constitution. The court argued the case for the roads. Judge Chester granted the first order under the new law upon the request and without reference to the merits of the application.

An appeal will be taken at once from the decision to the appellate division of the supreme court, but that division does not sit until September 7th and as an appeal will be taken even to the higher court, the order will remain in force until before the last month of the year.

In his decision Judge Chester touches upon but two points of constitutionality. He declares that the order is unconstitutional because it shall turn over to a referee all of his acquired powers, and abridges the rights and privileges of a witness charged with a crime. The constitution of the state declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. In his decision Judge Chester touches upon but two points of constitutionality. He declares that the order is unconstitutional because it shall turn over to a referee all of his acquired powers, and abridges the rights and privileges of a witness charged with a crime. The constitution of the state declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

BASEBALL.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The home team, as usual of late, did inexcusably stupid work and let Washington, with only one more hit than Pittsburgh make seven runs. Attendance, 1,300.

Pittsburgh, July 12.—The home team, as usual of late, did inexcusably stupid work and let Washington, with only one more hit than Pittsburgh make seven runs. Attendance, 1,300.

NEW YORK & CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, July 12.—The Giants defeated the Reds today by bunting their hits. Rustie pitched the rubber game, good support. Attendance, 3,500.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Colts won today's game, which was a slug-fest match, by hitting the right fielder. Attendance, 1,600.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—The Colts won today's game, which was a slug-fest match, by hitting the right fielder. Attendance, 1,600.

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PULLING FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Delegates of League of Republican Clubs at Detroit.

FIND A WARM CAMPAIGN IS ON

Two Candidates Have Established Their Headquarters at Hotels and Hard Work Is Being Done.

Detroit, Mich., July 12.—Delegates to the National League of Republican Clubs convention did not arrive very rapidly by the early trains, but a large number came in tonight. Elaborate preparations are being made at the auditorium in the way of decorations and the hotel lobby are beginning to assume a holiday appearance.

The two leading candidates for president of the league have opened headquarters at the Russell hotel, respectively. Marcus Pollasky, the popular Chicago lawyer, who seems to be in the lead, has established himself at the Russell hotel, and Leonard J. Crawford, of Kentucky, a close second, dispenses hospitality at the Cadillac.

Mr. Crawford's friends are relying on the recent change in the political sentiment in Kentucky to secure for him a good many votes, and they are confidently claiming that he will be elected.

The combination at the Kentucky headquarters appears to be "Crawford, Chapin and Omaha"—Crawford for president; Ora E. Chapin, of Chicago, for secretary, and Omaha for the next convention.

Crawford is one of the attorneys for Walling and Jackson, who were convicted of murder in the Bryn Mawr case, and has been the republican candidate for attorney general of Kentucky, and is one of the leading names in the political sentiment in Kentucky.

On February 25th last A. J. Long cashed a check for \$100,000 on the name of G. A. Hamilton for the Hamilton National bank.

When Phillips presented the check this morning the bank pronounced it a forgery. Phillips had signed Phillips's name to the check and indorsed the name of G. A. Hamilton on the back. There are two other cases of a similar character against him.

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HAMILTON PASSED

FORGED CHECKS

A Former Atlantian Is Now Under Arrest in Macon.

THE CASE LOOKS BAD FOR HIM

In February Last He Had Bad Paper Cashed by Merchants.

Evidence Acquired That the Accused Intended To Commit Suicide. He Will Be Tried.

Macon, Ga., July 12.—(Special.)—G. A. Hamilton, formerly of Atlanta, was arrested in Macon this afternoon by City Detective Patterson in Birdson's saloon, on Mulberry street, charged with passing forged checks. The arrest was made on complaint of Philip Phillips, the haberdasher.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor.
W. A. HENPHILL, Business Manager.The Morning Constitution (with Sunday per year) \$1.00
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The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overly and Charles H. Dunham.

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ATLANTA, GA., July 13, 1897.

A Valuable Suggestion.

We call attention to a communication from "A Whitehall Street Resident," published elsewhere on this page.

The author is a well-known citizen, and he submits to the Constitution with the statement that, if the proposition to widen and improve Whitehall street is given consideration by the council, he and other property owners along the street will cordially co-operate with the view of rescuing the residence portion of the street from its apparently retrogressive drift, and establishing it as one of the leading thoroughfares of the city.

Nature has provided that Whitehall street should be one of the main thoroughfares of the city. It follows a natural ridge, which makes it the most direct route from western Atlanta to the center of the city. On account of the peculiar contour of the ground, it is the only main avenue between Pryor and Peters streets from the western limits of the city to the center. More country roads lead into Whitehall street than any other avenue in the city, and there is every reason why this thoroughfare should be made one of the most attractive, as well as one of the busiest, of the trunk avenues of the city.

The suggestion of our correspondent is well worth the attention of the council, and it is to be hoped that it will be given due consideration. The residents of Whitehall street should lose no time in organizing for the proper improvement of the street, which, at very little expense, can make it one of the most popular avenues of the city.

The work, however, will not be undertaken unless the property owners of Whitehall street interest themselves in it to the extent of demonstrating to the council that they are in earnest.

Locating Rural Schools.

A question which is receiving a good deal of attention just now is that of locating rural schools.

It is difficult for city people to understand the obstructions which stand in the way of developing a system of public schools throughout the rural districts. It is a task which even the wisest of school boards approach with hesitation, for they well know that it is almost impossible, under present conditions, to establish a given plan by which these schools may be located. Hitherto these schools have been located in the midst of settlements, where they were drawn the largest patronage. This has been rendered necessary because of the large holdings of land in possession of single individuals. A half dozen contiguous plantations of from one to three thousand acres each, contains as many settlements, where the best service communication between landlord and tenant. It can easily be seen that any attempt to establish arbitrary lines within which schools may be established, such as three miles distance, works a great difficulty upon many people. These three miles may cross a swamp, or they may end in a negro settlement, or worse still, they may end at a location where children have to pass through a negro settlement in order to reach their school.

Schools should be located not for the improvement of certain cross-roads, nor the advantage of ambitious people who wish to force the growth of their particular locality, but they should be established where they may be best reached by the children, for whose sole good they are intended. There is an awakening of educational interest among the people of Georgia, which renders the duty of school boards and school commissioners of the highest importance. They should take no step which will keep a single child out of the school. They should make every sacrifice and every compromise to reach the greatest number of people. By thus answering the interest which has been awakened among the people, county school boards will be enabled to build up the cause of education to a plane which it has never before attained.

While on this subject another matter concerning county boards of education may be considered. It is a great mistake for a board of education to convert itself into a secret council, and to transact business which has not been fully aired in public debate before the people.

While it is a privilege of a board of education to control the matter they have in hand, yet that control should be exercised publicly and above board, after the fullest debate and the most

complete consultation. In no case should a taxpayer be asked to retire from a discussion in which he is vitally interested. If county boards would get the full sympathy and the full encouragement of the people of their counties, they must take them into their confidence, and that is best done by open doors at every business meeting. The people are not only interested in the final action of a school board, but they want to understand the moves which lead to that action, and the arguments which were presented to sustain them.

The question of education in Georgia is too important to be either slighted or to be minimized into the safe keeping of any half dozen men. It is a question into which the discussion of the entire community should be invited, and the more earnest the discussion and the more widespread the interest taken in it, the greater the progress will be the cause of education make.

An American School History.

The report recently made by General Stephen Lee to the United Confederate Veterans in regard to a school history of the war, has attracted considerable attention at the north and has been made the subject of much favorable comment.

General Lee is of the opinion that the time has come when a patriotic school history of the war may be written—a history that will be indorsed by all who took part in that conflict.

The Constitution heartily agrees with General Lee in that opinion. All that is necessary for the writing of such a history is the recognition of the fact that the two parties to the conflict were contending for views that had been held by the men who framed our organic law; that these opposing views were carried to a compromise in that instrument which gave birth to the nation; that the conflict that afterwards ensued; that the war was fought to settle the vexed question whether the union formed under the constitution was a nation or merely an agreement between sovereign states which could be dissolved at pleasure; and that a resort to arms was the natural and inevitable outcome of that irrepressible issue.

The historian who takes up the task of preparing this history will have to approach his work impressed by the fact that the north was fighting for no less a principle than the union itself, and that the south was fighting to maintain a constitutional principle insisted on by some of the greatest minds the republic has produced. He must be able to perceive that the north was not fighting to abolish slavery nor the south to maintain it, but that the north was fighting to maintain the principle that the union was a nation, and that the south was fighting to maintain the principle that the union was a compact between sovereign states.

And this is merely to give the cause of the war the importance that the results demand.

Why This Injustice?

There is something exceedingly suspicious in the way The Chicago Times-Herald undertakes to champion the Palmer-Buckner Whatyoumaycallem.

It has taken them under its wing, and it is a task which even the wisest of school boards approach with hesitation, for they well know that it is almost impossible, under present conditions, to establish a given plan by which these schools may be located. Hitherto these schools have been located in the midst of settlements, where they were drawn the largest patronage. This has been rendered necessary because of the large holdings of land in possession of single individuals. A half dozen contiguous plantations of from one to three thousand acres each, contains as many settlements, where the best service communication between landlord and tenant. It can easily be seen that any attempt to establish arbitrary lines within which schools may be established, such as three miles distance, works a great difficulty upon many people. These three miles may cross a swamp, or they may end in a negro settlement, or worse still, they may end at a location where children have to pass through a negro settlement in order to reach their school.

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gates from territories in the United States congress. This refusal to give them full and complete legislation staggered both Canadian and Australian, and now they go home to their respective countries, and the local duties which will impress upon them that the interest of one country is not always the interest of another, and that as resources are strengthened, in the language of Mr. Laurier, "the parting of the ways" becomes imminent, and the British colonial empire will disintegrate.

A Word for the Consideration of Patriotic Populists.

Naturally, the efforts of the middle-of-the-road populist irreconcilables to belittle the real issue that is now before the country receives neither recognition nor indorsement from those members of that party who believe in pure democratic principles. Nevertheless the action taken by the irreconcilables at Nashville cannot be ignored. It means that hereafter the element which believes in personal notoriety rather than in taking up their local duties, and who use with the republicans rather than with the democrats, will practically control the national and state conventions of the populists in many states.

Their appointment of a committee on organization paves the way to such control, and if they can hold the populist party together on such terms as they propose, their organization will prove to be a powerful factor in maintaining the power of the gold trust. It is impossible not to believe that the purpose of the irreconcilables to suppress the gold trust, and if they can hold the populist party together on such terms as they propose, their organization will prove to be a powerful factor in maintaining the power of the gold trust. It is impossible not to believe that the purpose of the irreconcilables to suppress the gold trust, and if they can hold the populist party together on such terms as they propose, their organization will prove to be a powerful factor in maintaining the power of the gold trust.

In Georgia, for instance, some of the so-called "middle-of-the-road" leaders are not so far from the truth when they say that the gold trust is the real issue. It is perfectly well known that some of the men who favor this proposition were on terms of great political intimacy with the republican leaders in the last campaign, and we may be sure that the negotiations then begun continued to this day, and that a resort to arms was the natural and inevitable outcome of that irrepressible issue.

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Why This Injustice?

There is

Woman and Society

The Death of a Moncreiffe.

In the basement of a dilapidated old house in Chicago, there lies a son of the house of Moncreiffe of England.

The Moncreiffes of England are an old and honorable family. More than a hundred years ago, being in rather straitened circumstances, Thomas and David Moncreiffe, both young sons, came to America.

They sought a means of livelihood in New York and finally turned to distilling. They knew the process of making the whisky for which their land is famous, and their business prospered. A strange fact in this connection is that they brand their whisky with their own coat of arms.

David, the younger, married the daughter of a Frenchman of rank who had come to America with LaFayette. It is their daughter who is now lying helpless and poverty-stricken in Chicago.

Soon after David's marriage, on the death of the eldest brother in England, Thomas came into the title. He determined to return home and began to settle the affairs of the firm, collecting accounts due and disposing of his interest. He took with him much of the money which should have gone to David, but the latter did not object, for he wished to see the family estate in Scotland restored.

The taking away of so much money crippled the firm and David soon lost everything he had. He and his wife died soon afterwards, leaving three children, of whom only one is now living.

Meanwhile, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe set about restoring his ancestral home and soon married well. His son married the daughter of a distinguished family in the east of Kinross. His six daughters were celebrated all over the civilized world for their beauty and fascination. Through the cleverness and ambition of the mother, together with their own attractions, they made remarkable matches. The eldest, Louisa, married the duke of Athol; Helen married Sir John Forbes and Gairloch became countess of Dudley. The earl of Dudley was a hideous old rone, but he had an income of \$300,000 a year.

Harriet Moncreiffe, another daughter, married Sir Charles Macdonald. She became the most famous of the sisters. After being married six years, Sir Charles sued for a divorce. In the trial the prince of Wales was a witness. Then it was that his name was sounded all over Europe as an exponent of chivalry, for it was said that he "had perjured himself like a gentleman," denying the accusations against him. All England was shocked at his connection with the case and it is said that the queen would not speak to him for months.

While the English cousins climbed rapidly to the topmost round of the social ladder, the American cousins gradually sank lower and lower. They sought aid of their relatives but they took no interest in them, having forgotten the American branch of the family. Now, while the countless of Dudley enjoys her palatial country seat, with its thousands of acres, or her elegant town home, her American cousin lies awaiting slowly approaching death in a tiny room, probably ten feet square.

Now, while the children and grandchildren of Thomas Moncreiffe are living in the luxury and refinement of the highest English social position, the daughter of David Moncreiffe, lies in her rickety bed in the house in Chicago and gazes out through her single narrow window and knows that she is a beggar and a goddess somewhere in the world.

Mrs. Gordon's Address.
At the recent session of the Georgia Woman's Press Club at Warm Springs an interesting address was delivered by Mrs. Louise M. Gordon. She selected as her subject "The Power of Woman Upon the Press."

The address was as follows:
Most deeply to I appreciate the honor of having been chosen to read a paper to our distinguished organization on a subject so all-important as that of the "Power of Woman on the Press."

"Though not a journalist, not a member of the press, except by adoption, I have ever felt the warmest interest in the Georgia Woman's Press Club. When our able president, Mrs. Ella Goode Byington, urged me to become a member of the club I accepted the honor gladly, and in sympathy with her grand work and in cooperation with any of the interests and individual members of the club I am in truth and in heart a most active member and a warm word I utter, this subject comes from my heart in appreciation of the brave, clever just and unselfish women I know who are realizing the power and responsibility they hold in their power. I see in all the world no power so far-reaching as very missionaries for usefulness, not only to womanhood, but to humanity, as that held by the press; and the woman holding in her heart and mind the God-given talent of wielding the pencil, and who occupies a position in journalism and does not use it for good, does not point out the paths of practical helpfulness, does not scold at wrongdoing, does not dare to do and brave anything to bring about reforms and right living, is a coward."

"But our woman journalists are not cowards. The broad scope and lofty aims of their work are felt all over the land. They are fostering and suggesting and developing every interest of humanity."

"Journalism is so widespread, so far-reaching, even to the remote hamlets and hill-sides of our country, that it is a wonderful medium for reaching souls, and not even the ministers of the gospel have the power it thus holds."

"Whatever journalist laurels woman wears today, whatever place she occupies in the glorious fourth estate, is but by right of conquest—won by her against all the bitter opposition that narrow prejudice could suggest or unrighted egotism exert in the cause of self-protection."

"To dwell on woman's powers on the press today as something worthy of her and her achievements in overcoming all that she has had to overcome would be 'dowering with faint praise.' She more deserves to have her efforts taken as an earnest of what she will do, rather than have their results adjudged evidence of what she can do. Her triumphant march has begun."

"The society page is firmly established."

"Was a desperate fight to win it, but it is won for good and all. Yet the victory was almost barren of result, so far as power is concerned, though she's all-powerful there. After a brief pause she will overcome all barriers and carry her white banner forward. The field of 'special work' she entered, and has there too entrenched herself; never to be driven back. Into the reporter's province she is now advancing—her every step in vain contested; and the time is coming when the editorial citadel itself will capitulate—and then, mark the prophecy—she will tear the black flag of sensationalism from its ramparts and fling to the breeze the white banner of purity. She will drive drunken bohemianism from the craft, and she will give higher

sees, Gainesville, Hugh Price, High Shoals; Hal Nowell, Albert Mobley, Emmet Luncford, Ben Walker, Monroe.

Mr. Aaron Haas leaves this week for New York, where he will meet his son, Edwin.

Mrs. Augusta Haynes is much better.

Miss Edna Marshall has returned home.

Meers, Fort and Hugh Scott are at Monroe.

Miss Jeannette Bain will have as her guest this week Miss Thomas, of Thompson.

Misses Mary and Willie Ellis will leave for this city this week, to be gone until September.

The Bohemian Club will give an afternoon talk, to be followed by a German, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. E. Black and Mr. Donald Bala will be the chaperons.

The ladies of the First Methodist church are conducting a flower sale at Tynes' drug store, corner Marietta and Georgia streets. The sale of the flowers is to obtain money for a charitable purpose. The

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BOB TAYLOR AND HIS ELEPHANT

Governor of Tennessee Has a Pachyderm on His Digits.

A POLITICAL WANG ANIMAL

Senatorial Appointment Is the Cause of the Agitation.

WE WOULD LIKE TO WEAR A TOGA

It Is Said That It Is Case of "He Will and He Won't and He Can't and He Must."

Washington, July 12.—(Special.)—Governor Bob Taylor is just now a man with an elephant on his hands. Like the man in "Wang," the governor of Tennessee is having his troubles; but unlike that other elephant which had the continuous performance appetite, this one can find takers.

Governor Bob's elephant is a seat in the United States senate. Other governors, under similar circumstances, have been embarrassed—a gentleman named Bushnell, for instance—but here the situation is different and the embarrassment is not due to the fact that there is but one man to elect, as in the Ohio case, but to the fact that there are too many.

There is no Hanna ownership in the democratic party of Tennessee. On the contrary, there are so many deserving and valuable democrats in that state that the governor's dilemma is very much like that of the starting runner who is brought suddenly to face with the unlimited possibilities of a Delmonico's; everything is so good that he can't choose.

When Bob Was Wise.

There is one respect in which there is great resemblance to the Ohio case, however, and that is the desire which has taken root in the governor's breast to get hold of that seat for himself. Bob Taylor for a long time had a senatorial bee-cavorting about the upper part of his dunlap. Very recently there has been a denial of this from those who are closest to the governor, but there is no doubt he has had the desire to go to the senate for years and I have not read where that desire ever finds lodgment in the brain of the statesman it seldom leaves.

When he was in Georgia last Governor Taylor talked about the senate and the hope he had of some time landing there. The talk naturally turned to Senator Harris.

"About the time of the last senatorial election I went up to old Senator Harris' room and in the course of our talk on other subjects I said: 'Senator, I've decided I won't run for the senate until you die.'"

"Well, Bob," spoke up the old man. "All I've got to say is that you show damned good judgment."

FACTORY.

uses in Atlanta.

and Fleeting Bicycles
with Prior Street.Books on speciality. W.
V. in charge. 49 Peachtree
Street. Books for all schools.
New and second hand, from
to owner; 96 WhitehallS. Headquarters for
Vagant made to order.
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Whips, etc. Call and
see. 101 WhitehallCURIOUS SHOWS
TO POLICE BOARDGave Flavor to an Otherwise Dull Meeting
of Commissioners.

SOME FANCY CLUBS EXHIBITED

A Gramophone Rolls Off a Lot of
Choice Selections.

THE ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Bicycle Corps Complimented—Police
Matron Fed—Interesting Statistics—Some Curious.When the police board met last night
there were two commissioners who walked
into the room with a lot of strange-looking
paraphernalia in their arms. Commissioner
Brannan carried a box containing all kinds
of queer articles, and Commissioner
Kendrick had a bundle from which gaily
colored tassels dangled freely.Those who were present, however, were
not to be treated to the display of the
commissioners' curiosities until all other
business was disposed of.All the commissioners were present, with
the exception of Mayor Collier.Patrolman George Hamilton was allowed
half time for an absence of nine days,
caused by getting hurt when thrown from
the reserve wagon.A petition from Patrolman M. W. Jolly
to be allowed exemption from paying for
a pistol he lost on account of a backing horse
was referred to the chief of police.Chairman English reported upon the pur-
chase of the eight bicycles now in use by
the department. He said that good wheels
had been purchased and six of the best
on the force had been selected to ride
them. The bicycle corps was already doing
good service for the city.Upon a motion of Commissioner Kendrick
the wheel reserved for the sergeants was
put in West End and another policeman
will be detailed to ride it.

Interesting Statistics.

The report of Chief Constable for the
month of June showed that 890 city cases
had been made and 129 state cases. During
the month the signal man had received
2,538 calls, the watchmen 593 calls and
the telephone 127 calls.On motion of Commissioner Johnson the
city will hereafter furnish the police matron
with two meals each day. A report was
made showing that the matron was doing
most excellent work.One little item in the expenses of the
department caused some comment. It was
a bill from the chief of police for about
\$100 for capturing blind tigers during the
months of May and June. Chairman Eng-
lish remarked that the chief of police
would refund the amount to the depart-
ment.

Fancy Clubs for Officers.

It being announced that there was no
further business before the board, Com-
missioners Brannan and Kendrick proceeded
to get out their curios. Commissioner Ken-
drick displayed his first. He had samples of
police club cases. They were made of pol-
ished rosewood and to them were attached
black and red cords and tassels of a fine
silk finish."Now," said the commissioner, "I do
not wish to offer any resolution, but I sug-
gest that it would be well for the depart-
ment to adopt these clubs for the ser-
geants while on duty. The clubs are of
solid oak and it would look better if they
carried such clubs as these. Similar clubs
with white tassels could be provided for
the captains when on parade. You re-
member, I understand that clubs to be
used by the sergeants are in all the
large cities."The fancy clubs were passed around gen-
erally by the members of the board.Commissioner Patterson said he was op-
posed to any such expense.Chairman English suggested that the
clubs be allowed to go over until another
meeting. There were by the officers com-
missioners to make the clubs were laid aside for
the present.

Given a Free Show.

Then Commissioner Brannan got out his
box. It contained a lot of circular tables,
a big one like the one the signalman had
on the Midway and a green disk. The
commissioner placed the apparatus on the
table."Here, point that thing the other way,"
called out Chairman English, as the big
horned one directed toward the signalman.
Commissioner Brannan explained that the
apparatus was a "Temperance" and could
be utilized in relieving the calls made by
patrolmen.The machine was set up and Commissioner
Brannan adjusted a few of the plates
which the board was treated to a show free
of charge. The machine rattled off
"Turkeys in the Straw," Barnyard Mu-
sic, "A Temperance" and several
other choice selections.This delightful entertainment ended the
meeting, and the commissioners adjourned.

A LIVELY DEMAND FOR COTTON.

Mills Throughout South Carolina Are
Buying the Staple.Columbia, S. C., July 12.—(Special.)—
There is a lively demand for spot cotton
for home consumption in South Carolina
today. Orders have been placed at all the
centers in the state and it has been hard
to fill them. During the last few days
two agents for Spartanburg mills have
purchased 2,500 bales of cotton, and the
stocks in the smaller towns being prac-
tically exhausted.The stock in a number of mills of the
state has reached a low stage and it is
said that not a few of the mills are ex-
periencing trouble in consequence. It ap-
pears that the cotton is being hoarded
whether they would remain open all
through the summer and for this reason
the demand for cotton goods has kept up
ever since. They now have a sufficient
number of orders to keep them supplied
for some time. They will have to replenish
their stock and find trouble in so doing.

Federal Court Adjourns to September.

Columbia, S. C., July 12.—(Special.)—The
adjourned session of the federal court was
to have convened today, but was adjourned
over until September 15th, by Marshal Wal-
ter Johnson. This was the new marshal's
first official visit to Columbia. Deputy
Marshal Roberts, who succeeds Deputy
Dumke, came down with the marshal and
has gone into his office.

ITCHING

"For fifteen years
my daughter suf-
fered from itching
inherited Eczema.
She received the best medical atten-
tion, was given many patent medi-
cines, and used various external
applications, but they had no effect
whatever. S. S. S.
was finally given,
and it promptly
reached the seat of
the trouble, so that
she is cured sound and well, her
skin is perfectly clear and pure,
and she has been
freed from what
threatened to be a
lifelong affliction."
to blight her life
forever." E. D.
Jenkins, Litho-
nia, Ga.S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable,
and is the only cure for deep seated
blood diseases.Books free; address, Swift Specific Company,
Atlanta, Ga.

RODUCE.

Wholesale and
Retail.Wholesale and
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EPWORTH LEAGUERS LEAVE

Great Crowd Is Off from Georgia to
Canada.

SHED WAS THRONGED ALL DAY

Special Trains Were Sent and Great
Crowds Came from Every City
in the State.The Epworth Leaguers got off yesterday.
The young folks were on their way to their
convention, which is to be held in Toronto,
Canada.It was a scene never to be forgotten and
it was a red letter day with the railroad
men. All of the leaguers, however, and with
aboard their trains, however, and with
small delay they left the city for the scene
of the convention with the utmost good
humor and with great cheering.There was at least 200 leaguers who left
the city yesterday on the noon train, and
almost as many more during the afternoon.
These young people came from points in
Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.
The Southern train, which left at noon,The action of the board of stewards of
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ON NEW CHURCHAction of Stewards First Methodist Does
Not Meet Universal Approval.

IS A NEW CHURCH NEEDED NOW

Some Think It Would Be Folly To
Change Present Site.

COLONEL BOB MADDOX BITTER AGAINST IT

Says the Congregation Has Not the
Money for Such a Venture—The
Plan He Suggests.The action of the board of stewards of
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CABMAN AS JAILERHelp Needed for Passengers Deprived of
Their Liberty.

ORDINANCE IS UNDER WAY

Suggestions Offered to Ameliorate the
Suffering of the People.

COUNCIL WILL PROBABLY BE PETITIONED

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.

Jewelers and Engravers

have moved from 47 Whitehall street to their new establishment, Nos. 7 and 9 West Alabama street, one door from corner of Whitehall.

OPIUM

WANTED!
Galloway Coals!

Well, Telephone No. 1018
For Galloway, Elk River
and Anthracite Coals.

NONE BETTER.

Yards West Hunter St. and Central R. R.
E. A. HOLMES, General Agent.
July 3-6m

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Rheumatism.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Scrofula.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Old Sores.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Syphilis.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Eczema.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Constipation.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Catarrh.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures all Blood Diseases.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.



TRADE MARK
POCANTICO

Very Cheap Sunday Rates

TO ALL POINTS ON
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT R.R.

East Point, Atlanta to . . . 15c
College Park, Atlanta to . . . 25c
Red Oak, Atlanta to . . . 35c
Fairburn, Atlanta to . . . 45c
Palmetto, Atlanta to . . . 55c
NEWSPARK, Atlanta to . . . 65c
PEARL SPRINGS, Atlanta to . . . 75c
Moreland, Atlanta to . . . 85c
Grantville, Atlanta to . . . 95c
Hogansville, Atlanta to . . . 1.05
LeGrange, Atlanta to . . . 1.15
Gabbettville, Atlanta to . . . 1.25
West Point, Atlanta to . . . 1.35

Tickets sold only for

SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

leaving Atlanta 8 a. m. and returning on
No. 34 7 p. m., same date.

JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.
E. E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agt.
12 Kimball House.

Look at Your Hose

And see if you don't need a new one. Also a Lawn Sprinkler, Nozzle, Couplings, etc. I have them in all shapes and styles, at the lowest prices.

Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Goods
always on hand.

R. F. O'SHIELDS,

106 N. Pryor St., Lowndes building.
mch13-4m Phone 58.

F. H. LANSDELL,

Electrical Contractor,
47 N. Broad St.

NISBET WINGFIELD,

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

414 Norcross Building, Atlanta, Ga.

You Press the Button, I Do the Rest

Photographic developing, printing and enlarging for the amateur.

J. B. McCLERY,

314 Norcross Building.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM THE

Standard Printing Ink Co.,

No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O.

Established in 1857.

NOTICE.

The telephone list published by the John

Bratton Company purporting to be a tele-

phone directory is incorrect in many par-

ticulars and its use will embarrass sub-

scribers to a great extent and subscribers

are, therefore, requested not to use this

list, or permit it being placed near their

telephones.

ROBERT L. WEST,

Manager.

NEW CANDIDATES
ARE COMING OUT

City Campaign Is Getting Lively and
Will Be Exciting.

CANDIDATES ALREADY AT WORK

City Primary Is Talked of, To Be Held
in September, Probably.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY FOR AN OFF YEAR

Only Councilmen and Two Aldermen
Are To Be Elected, but Many Cit-
izens Aspire for Places.

Despite the effort of certain politicians to stave off the city election campaign, the subject will not down and there is already a head campaign of canvassing under way by the candidates.

The contest for the few places to be filled in this off year is eagerly sought after by many patriotic citizens and the indications are that the election of this fall will be the most exciting for an off year in a long time.

In every ward there are from two to four candidates in training and many have already openly announced. Prominent citizens who aspire to serve terms in the council will never more plentiful and there will be plenty of material for the voters to select from.

From the first to the seventh ward those who are contemplating entering the race and those who have already decided to enter are feeling about how the land lies and in the next week or two the campaign will have taken definite shape. Those who have already announced are getting a lead on their more backward competitors and the latter realize that if they expect to stand a show they must get out in the open soon and begin battling for the ballots.

City Primary in September.

It seems to be a generally accepted idea that a city primary will be held some time in the early fall, probably in September, and all of the candidates will be announced before many more weeks have passed. Last year the primary was held in August, but that was an unusual year, one in which the lines were more closely drawn than this year, and one in which so many officers were to be elected. This time all of the city officials expired last January and their successors had to be elected last fall in addition to the election for councilmen and aldermen.

This year only councilmen and aldermen are to be elected, and for that reason the campaign will not be as lively or interesting as that of last year. But there is considerable interest in the outcome of the election this fall by reason of the political situation at stake. The lines have not yet been definitely drawn but every day is bringing things to a crisis and before the hot days have passed the candidates will be abroad pleading for support for this and that reason.

Some of the Men Mentioned.

In the first ward Mr. James L. Mayson has no opposition for the aldermanic board, so far as known. He has announced for the place and is making a strong showing.

In the second ward Mr. M. M. Welch, Mr. H. A. Boynton and Dr. P. E. Murray have been mentioned as possible candidates for council. Neither has as yet definitely announced, but it is probable that all of them will be in the contest.

In the third ward Mr. Steve Johnson, Mr. J. A. Fisher and Mr. E. P. Burns are the only announced candidates.

Dr. C. E. Murphy, Mr. C. Z. Black and Councilman W. S. Thompson, all of the fourth ward, are talked of as candidates in that ward for council and all the candidates will make their names known in the fourth.

The fifth ward will probably present for council one or two candidates. One of them is the city, Mr. Sam M. Wall, who was for several years connected with the Mercantile bank and the Western Telegraph Company. He has not yet decided to enter the race, but many of his warm friends in the ward are urging him to consent to make the race. If he enters he will make a strong showing.

In the sixth ward Mr. Thod Hammond and Mr. F. J. Hoyle are mentioned for council.

Mr. Malvern Hill has announced in the seventh ward and will be in the fight to succeed Councilman A. P. Thompson.

Mr. John Welch is a candidate for alderman in the fifth ward and will probably be opposed by Councilman A. P. Thompson, whose term expires January last.

ROADS HAVE NEVER PAID.

BLALOCK COMMITTEE STILL ON CAPITATION TAX.

They Have Found the Railroad Companies Behind in Their Annual Payments.

The Blalock committee of the state legislature is still at work investigating the capitation tax of the different counties throughout the state. They spent most of the day yesterday ascertaining if the railroad companies were delinquent in their payments and the result was somewhat startling.

It was found that many of the roads in the state had not paid this capitation tax for a whole year and some had never paid it at all. A few companies have complied with the law, but the majority have not.

The committee is making a full list of those who have paid and those who have not paid, and will present the same to the legislature.

While there is necessarily a deficiency on the state comptroller's books, yet the committee does not hold him responsible for the non-collection of the tax. It is the duty of the tax receivers in each county to collect this amount, and Chairman Blalock indicated yesterday afternoon the receivers would probably be held accountable for this seeming neglect.

It is the duty of the railroad companies, however, to include this tax in their regular returns at the end of the year, and they may be made to show cause why they also failed to comply with the law.

The committee will likely be in session some time yet, as they have much work to do.

The capitation tax will not be finished for several days, as the committee has to investigate telephone, telegraph, electric light companies, the agents of firms negotiating loans and the lawyers, physicians and dentists, all of whom are subject to this capitation tax of \$9 per annum.

Do You Feel Irritable?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and is an invigorating tonic, soothing to the nerves.

At the Summer Resorts

Let your vacation dress be both sensible and attractive. A neat silver belt buckle, studs and a smart brooch double the charm and increase the effect of cool summer wear. Mail orders for prices and favors filled promptly. Deklin's Diamond Palace, 10 Peachtree street. June 29-31m

Office Stationery

Of every description at John M. Miller's, 29 Marietta street.

Are You Dyspeptic?

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

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CITIZENS WILL
FIGHT WOOD PAVING

Washington Street People Getting Ready
for a Legal Battle.

WILL APPLY FOR INJUNCTION

Attorney Has Been Retained To Take
Case to the Courts.

ACTION TO BE FILED WHEN JUDGE RETURNS

The Consolidated Has Notified the
City That It Will Contest the
Wood Block Ordinance.

The citizens of Washington street will oppose the paving of that thoroughfare with the Williams wood block paving material. A fight will be made on the ordinance made by the council at its last meeting authorizing the paving with wood blocks, and preparations are being made to bring the matter to a crisis very soon.

It is said that the citizens will adopt one of the two courses open for them in seeking to defeat the project to repave the street—that is, they will apply for an injunction to hold up the work, or else wait until it has been completed and then refuse to pay for it, contesting the legality of the ordinance then.

But it is more likely that the former plan will be adopted. Some of the citizens are bitterly opposed to wood paving, and it is said and admitted by them that steps will be taken at once to prevent the work being carried out.

It was stated yesterday that an attorney had been retained by the citizens to draw a bill for injunction and that it will be filed soon as Judge Lumpkin or Judge Chandler returns to the city. Both are absent, and there is no superior court judge convenient who can be found to sign the bill for injunction.

If the citizens follow this plan of action it will be included in the bill for injunction that the paving ordinance should be held up because the present paving on Washington street is still good and serviceable, and that it is not entirely worn out, as claimed by the city. The bill will set forth that it is illegal for the city to repave a street with the old paving it is already in use and worthless and in such condition that it cannot be repaired. The citizens assert that the Washington street paving can be repaired at small cost and that it will be a useless expenditure of money to repave the street now.

In this connection it was stated yesterday that the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company will join the citizens in this action, the company taking the position that the paving is still good and serviceable and that the citizens to fight the ordinance. It is remembered that President Hiram sent a formal protest to council before the ordinance was passed, and that the company has also notified the city authorities that it will contest the paving ordinance on the grounds stated.

When asked yesterday if the Washington street citizens will contest the paving ordinance, Mr. Stewart Woodson, one of the leading citizens who had opposed the wood block paving, admitted that it is the intention of the citizens to fight the action of council.

Attorney H. A. Alexander, who appeared for the citizens, before council, also admitted that further steps will be taken.

WORE HER MISTRESS'S DRESS.

Sophie Willingham, a Negro Cook, Got
Into Serious Trouble.

Sophie Willingham, a negro woman, was bound over to the superior court by Justice Landrum yesterday on the charge of burglary. The prosecutor in the case was Mr. John H. Evans, who resides at 16 Leckie street. He swore that Saturday night, when he was called to his door by a woman, he found her in his room, wearing a dress which he had just bought. She was arrested and brought to the city. Her bond was fixed at \$200.

After the house had been locked up Saturday night the negro came in through the back door and stole the dress. She was wearing the dress when she was arrested. She was brought to the city. Her bond was fixed at \$200.

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SPRINGER WAS LIBERATED.

A Negro Man Was Bound Over for His
Supposed Crime.

The case against A. Springer, who was arrested last week on the charge of burglary, was dismissed yesterday afternoon by Justice F. J. Springer. Springer was arrested because furniture was found in his possession which had been stolen from a house on the corner of Walton and Fairlie streets.

Springer claimed that he had purchased the furniture from a negro man who had brought it to his store on Decatur street in public view and retained Mr. Morris Mack to defend him. Defendant and counsel, after some trouble, found the negro who had stolen the goods.

He gave his name as Jim Lynch and has tried yesterday afternoon before Justice F. J. Springer. He was released on default of which he was sent to jail. Mr. Mack's defense was that the case against Springer was disposed of and Justice F. J. Springer, without hearing any evidence, dismissed the warrant.

He Fell in Love with His Wife.

And it is no wonder, for she sat opposite him at the table, her lovely pink complexion contrasting with the dark skin of the negro man who had stolen the goods.

He gave his name as Jim Lynch and has tried yesterday afternoon before Justice F. J. Springer. He was released on default of which he was sent to jail. Mr. Mack's defense was that the case against Springer was disposed of and Justice F. J. Springer, without hearing any evidence, dismissed the warrant.

Escape the heat. The breezes of Tallulah and the Cliff house, under the management of Mr. Gresham, of Mount Airy, Ga., afford the relief.

July 9-10m first tries thru

Baptist Young People's Union of America, Chattanooga, Tenn.,

July 15-18.

The Southern railway, having been selected as the official route for the above session, will have special cars on all trains leaving Atlanta July 14th. The train leaving Atlanta at 8 p. m. has been selected by the delegates from Atlanta and other points as the official train. Delegates from all parts of the state are requested to reach Atlanta at an hour which will enable them to take this train. The rate for the round trip will be one fare. Tickets will be on sale July 12th, 13th and 14th, good to return until July 21st. Limit may be extended to August 15th by depositing ticket with information at Chattanooga, Tenn., and apply to W. W. Gaines, state transportation leader, Atlanta, or any agent of the Southern railway.

W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A.
July 12-13 14.

Office Stationery

Of every description at John M. Miller's, 29 Marietta street.

Are You Dyspeptic?

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

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MOTHERS
Who have small children should wear
G-D Chicago Waist.

They will find it a comfortable and easy garment, superior to any of the kind they have tried heretofore. We believe in this waist thoroughly, and recommend it to our customers. It comes in the

Summer or Ventilated, price \$1.00.

Our New Ventilated Corset from 40c to 65c.

Prima Donna Corsets just received.

LACE HOUSE,

28 Whitehall Street.

thru sun tues

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM No. DEPART TO

18 Chattanooga, 8:00 am 100 Hapeville, 5:30 am

19 Washington, 7:10 am 101 Hapeville, 5:40 am

20 Jacksonville, 7:15 am 102 Greenville, 5:50 am

21 Miami, 7:20 am 103 Richmond, 6:00 am

22 Ft. Valley, 7:25 am 104 Fort Valley, 6:10 am

23 Macon, 7:30 am 105 Macon, 6:20 am

24 Louisville, 7:35 am 106 Louisville, 6:30 am

25 Jacksonville, 7:40 am 107 Jacksonville, 6:40 am

26 Chattanooga, 7:45 am 108 Chattanooga, 6:50 am

27 Washington, 7:50 am 109 Washington, 7:00 am

28 Hapeville, 7:55 am 110 Hapeville, 7:10 am

29 Hapeville, 8:00 am 111 Hapeville, 7:20 am

30 Hapeville, 8:05 am 112 Hapeville, 7:30 am

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37 Hapeville, 8:40 am 119 Hapeville, 8:40 am

38 Hapeville, 8:45 am 120 Hapeville, 8:50 am

39 Hapeville, 8:50 am 121 Hapeville, 9